APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/653,666	09/02/2003	Koichi Takahashi	JP920020097US1	4625

25259   7590   01/07/2011

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2478	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/07/2011	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

RSWIPLAW@us.ibm.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/653,666	TAKAHASHI, KOICHI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	GERALD SMARTH	2478

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 October 2010*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *9-17 and 21-23* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *9-17 and 21-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 September 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed of record in the file: Remark date 10/26/10.

2. Claims 9–17, 21-23 are currently being examined. Claims 9, 14 and 15 are independent claims. All other claims are dependent on claims 9, 14 and 15. Claim 15 is being amended.

4. Rejection of 35 U.S.C. 101 in previous office action is withdrawn based on amended claims.

Response to Remarks

5. Applicant's arguments filed on 10/26/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7.   Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by Vogut (US 2001/0037292),

Regarding claim 14, Vogut teaches a data processing method for relaying data exchanged between first computer equipment and second computer equipment, comprising: receiving a response sent from the first computer equipment to the second computer equipment; **(Vogut discloses after the user has requested a remote page from the proxy server 110 (step 205), the proxy server 110 may request the requested remote page from the remote server 140 (step 210). In response, the remote server 140 may transmit the remote page to the proxy server 110; see Paragraph [12])** determining whether said response includes a Set-Cookie header; **(Vogut discloses it is well know that a cookie may be passed within a header. For such "Set-cookie" headers, the proxy server 110 may modify the "domain" portion of the cookie if it exists, Paragraph [47]; Vogut discloses the browser 123 uses these values to determine whether or not to send the cookies back to the remote server 110 on subsequent requests, Paragraph [47])** wherein said Set-Cookie header includes a domain having a plurality of components, and wherein the plurality of components are separated by a punctuation character; **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is**

".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again,

replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48]) rewriting

said Set-Cookie header when said response includes said Set-Cookie header so that a cookie set

on the second computer equipment based on said Set-Cookie header will have a format

recognizable by the second computer equipment;(Vogut discloses however, since the hostname

information for the remote server 140 is specified as the initial segments of the URL path,

the browser 123 can emulate the hostname functionality by writing the hostname

information into the path specifier for the cookie; Paragraph [48]) wherein rewriting said

Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of

components of said domain; (Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a

cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again,

replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48]) and

sending the second computer equipment said response with said Set-Cookie header. (Vogut

discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote

page to the browser 123 (step 240), see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48]))

Regarding claim 15,Vogut teaches a program product in a recordable type medium for

controlling computer equipment relaying data exchanged between first computer equipment and

second computer equipment to perform predetermined data processing, comprising: first

processing means for receiving a response sent from the first computer equipment to the second

computer equipment (Vogut discloses after the user has requested a remote page from the

proxy server 110 (step 205), the proxy server 110 may request the requested remote page

from the remote server 140 (step 210). In response, the remote server 140 may transmit the

remote page to the proxy server 110; see Paragraph [12]) ; second processing means for

rewriting a Set-Cookie header when said response includes said Set-Cookie header so that a

cookie set on the second computer equipment **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain**

specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed

version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/", see

Paragraph [48])   based on said Set-Cookie header will have a format recognizable by the

second computer equipment, **(Vogut discloses it is well know that a cookie may be passed**

within a header. For such "Set-cookie" headers, the proxy server 110 may modify the

"domain" portion of the cookie if it exists, Paragraph [47]; Vogut discloses the browser

123 uses these values to determine whether or not to send the cookies back to the remote

server 110 on subsequent requests, Paragraph [47]) wherein said Set-Cookie header includes

a domain having a plurality of components, wherein the plurality of components are separated by

a punctuation character, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is**

".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again,

replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/", see Paragraph [48])   and

wherein rewriting said Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last

component of the plurality of components of said domain; **(see Vogut Paragraph [48])**   and

third processing means for sending the second computer equipment said response with said Set-

Cookie header. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves**

the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51] also see

Paragraph [48])

Regarding 16, Vogut taught the program product according to Claim 15, as described above.

Vogut further teaches wherein during processing in said second processing means for rewriting

said Set-Cookie header, a sequence of said domain included in said Set-Cookie header of said

response is altered into an inverse order, and a delimiter of said domain is replaced by a

predetermined character to generate a path including said domain rearranged into said inverse

order. **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net",**

the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with

slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/", see Paragraph [48])

Regarding claim 17, Vogut taught the program product according to Claim 15, as described

above. Vogut further teaches comprising means for controlling the first and second computer

equipment to rewrite said domain and a first path of a link and location included in said response

in conformity with a second_path included in said Set-Cookie header. **(Vogut discloses for**

example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier

would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be

"/ten/orezten/", see Paragraph [48])

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or
> described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject
> matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole
> would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived
> by the manner in which the invention was made.

9.   Claim 9, 11-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vogut (US

2001/0037292) in view of Eckert (US 2003/0037102),

Regarding Claim 9, Vogut teaches computer equipment relaying transmission of an HTTP

request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server; comprising: HTTP

request transfer means for relaying the HTTP response with a cookie sent from a browser of the

terminal to transfer the HTTP request with said cookie to the server as a destination of the HTTP

request; **(Vogut discloses after the user has requested a remote page from the proxy server**

110 (step 205), the proxy server 110 may request the requested remote page from the

remote server 140 (step 210). In response, the remote server 140 may transmit the remote

page to the proxy server 110; see Paragraph [38]; see paragraph [47] for response with

cookie) and HTTP response transfer means for receiving the HTTP response returned from the

server in response to the HTTP request, **(Vogut further discloses the proxy server transmits**

the modified first unit of digital content to the browser, see Paragraph [12]) deleting a

domain described in a Set-Cookie header,**(Vogut discloses the domain specifier for the cookie**

can then be removed. Since the path specifier for the cookie now contains the original

domain information, the original path information is prepended to the cookie value and

terminated with a " " separator; Paragraph[48]) rearranging components of said domain

into an inverse order, embedding said rearranged components into a path described in said Set-

Cookie header, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is**

".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again,

replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48]) and

transferring the HTTP response with said Set-Cookie header to the terminal, **(Vogut discloses In**

the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the

browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51]) wherein rearranging the plurality of components

of said domain in the inverse order includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of

the plurality of components of said domain. **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain**

specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed

version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph

[48])

Vogut does not explicitly disclose embedding a remote port on which the HTTP response

was received into the path described in said Set-Cookie header,

However Eckert teaches embedding a remote port on which the HTTP response was

received into the path described in said Set-Cookie header.**(Eckert teaches alternatively, where**

the information is available on the first client system 41 it may comprise additional

destination information, such as the host name and port number of the destination intranet

web server, or channel information. Such information may be stored in a cookie 56 on the

first client system 41, or may be retrieved from the address information store 51; see

paragraph [77])

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Vogut's provision of transparent proxy services to a user of a client device to include Eckert's

message broker system. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have

been motivated to make this modification in order to have a real time web utilization while

having security measures active(as firewalls).   See Eckert Paragraph [2])

Regarding claim 11, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to claim

9, as described above. Vogut further teaches adds, "wherein said HTTP response transfer means

adds a predetermined fixed-character string to said Set-Cookie header according to the HTTP

response, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net",**

the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with

slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48]) and transfers the HTTP response

with said Set-Cookie header to the terminal**. (Vogut discloses In the next step of the method,**

the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see

Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])

Regarding claim 12, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to Claim

9, as described above. Vogut further teaches wherein said HTTP response transfer means

compiles the plurality of components necessary for identifying said domain when rearranging the

plurality of components in inverse order, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48])** and transfers the HTTP response to the terminal. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])**

Regarding claim 13, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to Claim 9, wherein said HTTP response transfer means replaces a domain parameter of the server in said Set-Cookie header by another server name, **(Vogut discloses for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/"; Paragraph [48])** and transfers the HTTP response to the terminal. **(Vogut discloses In the next step of the method, the proxy server 110 serves the modified remote page to the browser 123 (step 240);see Paragraph [51] also see Paragraph [48])**

10.   Claim 10, 21, 22, 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vogut (US 2001/0037292) in view of Eckert (US 2003/0037102) in further view of Cartmell(7337910),

Regarding claim 10, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer according to claim 9, as described above. Vogut nor Eckert explicitly discloses wherein the punctuation character is a

first punctuation character, and the remote port is separated from the plurality of components of

said domain by a second punctuation character.

However Cartmell teaches wherein the punctuation character is a first punctuation

character, and the remote port is separated from the plurality of components of said domain by a

second punctuation character.

(Cartmell further discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource

(e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP

address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally

a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")--thus

"http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1

paragraph 5 lines 5-12)

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

a HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server to include a

message broker of Eckert Methods for responding to request for unregistered domain name to

indicate a predefined type of service of Cartmell.   One of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to make this modification in order to request unique addresses while taking the

guess work out of identifying a website.

Regarding claim 21, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to claim

9, as described above. Cartmell further teaches wherein the punctuation character is a first

punctuation character, and further comprising:

identifying a top level domain name component in the plurality of component of the plurality of

components of the domain name and a second level domain name component in the plurality of

components of the domain name; (**Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in**

accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the

domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g.,

"comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")—

thus http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1

paragraph 5 lines 5-12)

joining the top level domain name component and the second level domain name component

with a second punctuation character. (**Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be**

used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol

("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g.,

"comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")—

thus http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1

paragraph 5 lines 5-12)

Regarding claim 22, the modified Vogut taught the computer equipment according to claim 21,

as described above. Cartmell further teaches wherein the second punctuation character is a

different punctuation character than the first punctuation character. (**Cartmell discloses A URL**

includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText

Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides

the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g.,

"/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one

example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)

Regarding claim 23, the modified Vogut taught the computer equipment according to claim 21,

as described above. Cartmell further teaches wherein the first punctuation character is a slash,

and wherein the second punctuation character is a hyphen. **(Cartmell discloses A URL includes**

a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer

Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the

resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g.,

"/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one

example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)

Conclusion

11.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald Smarth whose telephone number is (571)270-1923. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday(7:30am-5:00pm)est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571)272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/G. S./

Examiner, Art Unit 2478

/Kenny S Lin/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2478